

"Let me carry KELLOGG'S, Jack! I say I will! Mother said you could buy KELLOGG'S, but I could carry 'em home! I say I will—I will!"



Our word for it!

You'll never know how delicious
Corn Flakes can be till you
eat Kellogg's

Positively—the most joyously good any-time-cereal any man or woman or child ever put in their mouths! Such flavor, such crispness! Such big sunny-brown Corn Flakes! How you'll relish a generous bowl-filled, most-to-overflowing; and a pitcher of milk or cream!

Never was such a set-out! Never did you get such a universal vote as there'll be for Kellogg's Corn Flakes! Big folks and little folks will say "Kellogg's, please, mother!" Leave it to their tastes—and yours! Prove out all we say!

For, Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a revelation in flavor; a revelation in all-the-time crispness! Kellogg's are never tough or leathery or hard to eat! Insist upon KELLOGG'S—the original Corn Flakes—the kind in the RED and GREEN package!



Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLE and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

STATUS OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS OF MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo., April 15.—It was brought to light today through research work on the part of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics that in both St. Louis and Kansas City foreign-born white women 21 years of age and over fully naturalized and thereby entitled to vote, in proportion to their number, exceed men similarly officially classified. Information on the subject, promulgated by Commissioner Wm. H. Lewis, avers that:

"For St. Louis fully 60.1 per cent of all foreign-born white women 21 years of age and over are American citizens, as compared to 58 per cent of men in the same category, an advantage for femininity of 2.1 per cent."

"For Kansas City fully 58.2 per cent of all foreign-born white women 21 years of age and over are American citizens, as compared to 54.7 for

men, an advantage for femininity reaching 3.5 per cent.

Citizenship Status of St. Louis Foreign-born Adults.

For St. Louis, out of 52,701 foreign-born white men 21 years of age and over, fully 10,303, or 19.5 per cent, are still aliens, with the status of citizenship of 2,608 others, or 4.9 per cent more, unknown. The fully naturalized portion, 58 per cent of the foreign-born white men, number 30,562, each thus classified being fully entitled to the rights and privileges of American citizenship, with the exception of becoming President of the United States. There are 9,228 foreign-born adults, or 17.5 per cent, who have taken out first papers, a fact entitled to all in this division the privilege of voting the day the declaration is a year in effect.

"For St. Louis, foreign-born women, numbering 43,015, an even 25,868 are fully naturalized; 614 have first papers; 13,154 are still aliens, and for the remaining 3,579 the status of citizenship is unknown."

Citizenship Status Foreign-born Adults of Kansas City.

When it comes to the citizenship of the foreign-born adults of Kansas City the Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin, which was prepared by supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmondson, declares:

"For Kansas City out of 14,096 foreign-born white men 21 years of age and over, 7,706, or 54.7 per cent, are fully naturalized; 1,777, or 12.6 per cent, have their first papers; 3,191 or 22.6 per cent, or still aliens; and for 1,422 or 10.1 per cent, the status of citizenship is unknown."

"For foreign-born white women, Kansas City, numbering 10,632, 6,186 or 58.2 per cent are fully naturalized; 125 or 1.2 per cent, have their first papers; 2,931 or 27.6 per cent, are still aliens, and for 1,390 or 13.1 per cent, the status of citizenship is unknown."

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Health is Wealth. Do Not Neglect the Most Valuable Asset You Have.

If You Are Troubled, Write Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., and Receive Good Medical Advice in Return, Free of All Expense.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for general weakness and when rundown and suffering with nervousness and can truthfully say it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very good to regulate the system. They aid very much in keeping a person in a good healthy state. I am always glad to speak a good word for Dr. Pierce's medicines, all of them that I have had occasion to use have proved most beneficial." Mrs. Amelia Horn, 4204 John Ave.

You can keep well if you eradicate the poisons that accumulate and cause "auto-intoxication" and headaches. Buy a vial of the Pleasant Pellets now at your nearest drug store, 25c.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER BLOC PROPOSED

When will Country America get its fair share of the wealth it produces? There are more than sixty million people in the country as against less than fifty million in the cities and towns of more than ten thousand population.

All wealth is produced from the earth. Country America does the producing. Yet, it only gets a very small part of what it produces.

As an example, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company last year made a net profit of sixteen million dollars (\$16,000,000). They paid Country America a few cents a pound to produce the tobacco, added a few cents per pound for labor, and sold back the product for several dollars a pound and reaped a harvest of sixteen million dollars net profit.

How many tobacco growers would you have to stand shoulder to shoulder whose combined net profit would equal sixteen million dollars? All the tobacco growers in America last year didn't make a profit of one-half of what the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company made.

Or, take the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. They took \$54,000,000 net profit from the American public. How many billions of wealth would Country America have to produce to make \$54,000,000 net profit?

The same unfair and disproportionate distribution of profits is true as to the live stock growers when compared to the profits of the Packers Trust. The wool growers get \$1.96 out of the wool that goes to make the \$40 suit. The same system of unequal profits is true as to the cotton growers of the south, the grain growers of the east and west—the producers of Country America everywhere.

The United States has a total wealth of two hundred and fifty billions. Country America gets less than 25 per cent, when it should get more than 50 per cent of the wealth created annually.

A hullabaloo was made about placing ONE "dirt farmer" in the President's Cabinet. Some big city papers raved at the idea of putting ONE farmer on the Federal Reserve Board. Country America should not only have one member in the cabinet, but not less than one-half of all the cabinet members. The country has six votes to the city's five. Yet, the country's voice has hardly been heard in Washington. It has never been heeded to any considerable extent. The Farm Bloc in Congress, with only a score of members, has been able to make both political parties sit up and take heed chiefly because of the sleeping power of Country America.

If Country America will awaken and demand her rights, irrespective of parties, it will obtain what justly belongs to it politically, industrially, economically, socially, and commercially.

If the country publishers of America will unify into a Newspaper Bloc and demand what belongs to Country America, no power on earth will stop them from getting it.

This government, for the first time, has recognized the right of Country America to combine to do co-operative marketing. This is only one step in the right direction.

Country America produces the wealth of America, yet, when it sells its product, it has no say about the price for which its product shall sell.

Mr. City Man fixes that price for you, Mr. Countryman!

When Mr. City Man sells his product to Country America, Country America has no say as to the price it shall pay for what it buys.

Mr. City Man also obligingly fixes that price for you.

The country publishers of America can force the rights of the country producer to have something to say about the price for which he sells his product and the cost of the product he buys.

What's more, the city men combine to fix the buying and selling prices in Country America, and for many years have combined to do so, and nothing seriously has ever been done to stop it except some political wind-jamming. For instance, former Attorney General Palmer's broadcasted statements of the guilt of the Packers' Trust, and his intention to send the higher-ups to the penitentiary. Such statements, having served their political purposes, the procedure was ended.

The same is true with the numerous indictments by the Federal Trade Commission and the United States Senate investigations, which find divers and sundry trusts guilty of conspiracy. What happens to these findings? Nothing ever has happened—nothing ever will happen until Country America arises from its sleep and demands from its representatives and its supposed servants in office in Washington that they will no longer accept promises for performance.

The large city dailies of America last year made an estimated profit of over one hundred million dollars. They did this because City America absorbs such a large share of wealth produced. Twelve thousand country publishers last year made far less than five million dollars—not \$600 net profit per paper. Their net profits should have been between five and six thousand dollars a year each, or a total of fifty to sixty millions.

If Country America gets its fair share of the wealth it produces, the Country Publishers would share in a prosperity heretofore undreamed of.

We can get this if we will form a solid front and intelligently fight for it. It is up to us in the country publishing field to form a Country Newspaper Bloc and to use this Bloc to advocate the organization, the unification and the co-operation of the various industries of Country America, so that the country can fix the price of its own products.

The Country Newspaper Bloc could and should lead the fight—John H. Berry, President American Press Association.

Just received a carload of Poultry and Field Fencing, also Barbed Wire. Get our prices. Tetley-Klein Lumber Co.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, April 17.—The two features of President Harding's executive order, summarily dismissing the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and thirty other officials and experts, with which the public is chiefly concerned are:

First, the manner in which the removals were made without warning and without charges, thus subjecting them to suspicions which tended to blacken their characters and bring disgrace upon them and upon their families.

Second, the plain violation of the civil service law, which provides that no one in the classified service may be removed except upon a charge in writing, and permitting the accused to reply thereto. It is an unprecedented assault upon the policy and the principle of the civil service system in which the Republican party has always professed to believe.

It is contended that President Harding was clearly within his rights when he ordered these dismissals. To this, Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.) who introduced resolutions, one requesting the President to give his reasons, and one for a committee of investigation replied:

"The President is not above the law, although for the argument sake I may concede that he may disgrace and remove these men from the service, and they have no legal redress; he may exercise the authority vested in him and override the statute, but in doing so, if he acts without just cause, he will more disgrace himself in the high office he holds than he will disgrace these humble citizens whose rights to make an honest living he has sought to destroy."

Democratic politicians are not disposed to criticize the President if he simply removes Democratic office holders and replaces them with Republicans, provided the purpose is avowed and it is done openly and legally. The criticism comes when it is done in a manner that tends to destroy characters and assassinate reputations. The failure to give reasons or file charges was followed by the publication of stories in the press which placed the discharged officials under suspicion of various forms of fraud and dishonesty.

Believers in civil service, however, and they still number millions of people throughout the country, can find no justification for the arbitrary removal of these officials without charges, whatever may have been the motive. Their position is that the departments of the government are either to be run under the civil service merit system or the offices are to be filled by political partisans under the old spoils system which resulted in the barter and sale of appointments and the worst forms of political corruption until public sentiment was almost unanimous in getting rid of it.

The announcement that other Bureaus are to be "Hardingized" in a similar manner has produced a panicky feeling in all departments, and the fear that thousands of efficient employees of the merit system will be forced to "make way" for "Harding Republicans" under a general enthronement of the spoils system, resulting in a general impairment of the government service.

The morale of the service would necessarily be destroyed if employees felt that they were working for the Republican party instead of the government.

Harding's Dismissal Order De-nounced as Heartless.

The strongest criticism of President Harding's executive order dismissing the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and thirty other officials there were made by Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.) in the Senate, and Representative Byrns (Dem., Ten.) in the House. Among other things Senator Caraway said:

"Men with services ranging all the way from 20 to 39 years, services that had been acceptable to both Republican and Democratic administrations, men against whom no charge has ever been made, either of inefficiency or of dishonesty, were removed from their positions and discharged from the public service by an Executive order. I venture the assertion that no President in the history of this country since civil service has become the law of this nation ever dared so automatically to disregard the law and disregard the rights of human beings as did the President by this Executive order."

"The law is plain. It required the President—and he is not above the law—to follow certain procedure under which these men could at least have protected their reputation by denials. The President ignored that. He ignored this law with the Attorney General in conference with him. Therefore, there is no reason, if there was any knowledge of the law in the Attorney General's office, why the President should have run roughshod over the rights of these men and wholly disregard the law of the land."

"I think the gravest hurt is to the public morale. When men and women lose confidence in the justice of their government and in the men who are charged temporarily with the administration of law, they have been done a great injury. I do not care how a man may apologize in his heart for the administration; he may assert that the President was within his rights; but I say that there is no man with any human kindness in his heart who can read that order and not know that it was an inhuman order, and no man with any knowledge of the law of his land can read it and not know that it was a violation of the law by the President when he issued it."

"There is a little word called 'honor'. It is as binding upon the President of these United States as upon the humblest citizen of this land; and it is all the more regrettable when the President shall forget it and deny justice to men upon whom he has the power to inflict an irremediable injury."

"There were four women who went down under this drastic and unjustifiable order of the President, women who had gone into the bureau years and years ago, who had toiled upward against all the obstacles that have been placed in the way of women's ad-

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vancement in public employment through all the years, who had kept their reputations pure, who had perfected their efficiency and had finally come to places of responsibility and places that paid them well. Without an opportunity to be heard, without opportunity to utter one word in their own defense, and now with the statement from the Secretary of the Treasury that there was not a charge against them, they were all dismissed from the public service. They were turned out, their reputations destroyed and the (Washington) Post says, and it speaks for the administration, or always has, that the President does not intend ever to tell why he dismissed and disgraced these women.

"I imagine that the women will also notice that not only did the President dismiss these women but filled their places with men. This administrator shuts the door of hope in the face of women, who through long years of faithful service had toiled upward to places of responsibility. They were summarily discharged and disgraced, and four good Republicans whose reputation will pass muster even with the junior Senator from Oklahoma, are given their places, and these four good Republicans are men."

Representative Byrns said in part:

"I have made inquiry, and I understand that there were a number of Republicans, possibly a majority, among those who were dismissed. The very fact that these officials were retained by the last administration as chiefs of divisions is conclusive proof that a Democratic administration did not play politics in the civil service."

"What right did the President have to abolish by executive order positions created by an act of Congress and create new positions which he can fill without regard to civil service. What right has he to destroy a civil service status of these officials by abolishing their offices? If he can do this, then no civil service employee is safe."

"The removal of these officials is an outrage on decency. It is a blow to administrative discipline. It is a strike at governmental efficiency. It is an under-the-belt, knock-out blow at economy and morale."

Victims of the Spoils System.

Here are the records of some of the officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who were summarily dismissed without warning, without charges and without a hearing by President Harding's executive order and replaced by "Harding Republicans."

James R. Wilmett, Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing; in government service 27 years; chief clerk in Treasury Department under former Secretary of the Treasury Franklin McVane, a Republican.

Geo. U. Rose, chief of the engraving division; Republican; 39 years in service; would soon have retired on a pension; dismissal notice served on him at night by special messenger.

James M. Fisher, Assistant Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing; in government service 29 years.

John J. Deviny, superintendent in charge of night force; in civil service 22 years; refused offer during the war of \$7,500 a year in private employment to remain in government service at \$3,500.

E. H. Ashworth, custodian of dies, rolls and plates; in bureau 28 1-2 years; commended by investigating committee composed of Republicans on the afternoon of the day he was dismissed.

Ralph H. Chappell, in charge of machinery; ex-navy officer; veteran of Spanish-American war.

H. L. Wilson, overseas veteran of World War; left \$3,600 a year place in charge of a bureau to serve in the war; resumed employment after the war.

James A. Chamberlain, foreman of garage; ex-service man.

Democratic Landslide Felt in Five More States.

Recent municipal elections in Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, West Virginia and Missouri give renewed evidence that this is a Democratic year.

Burreville, R. I., elected an entire Democratic ticket by pluralities of 500, overturning 1920 Republican pluralities of 800.

Hagerstown, Md., elected a Democratic mayor by 360 majority, overturning a Republican affiliated majority of 700; also two councilmen.

Hartford, Conn., went Democratic by a record vote, reversing the Republican victory of two years ago. The Democratic candidate for mayor received 3,575 majority and the Democratic candidate for Controller defeated a Republican who has held the office for 28 years. The Board of Assessors is Democratic for the first time in twenty years.

Benwood, W. Va., answered the question "What's in a name?" by electing James Cox, the Democratic candidate for mayor, over a Republican who had held the office for four terms.

Old Missouri showed 'em when Kansas City elected Frank Crowell mayor (Dem.) by a record 12,000 majority and the balance of the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 1,000 up; Jefferson City followed suit with majorities averaging 500, electing five aldermen, giving the new board seven Democrats and three Republicans. Five other Missouri cities elected Democratic mayors—Macon, Butler, Fulton, Carthage and Sedalia.

The significance of these elections is found in the fact that they repeat the results of other municipal elections in every section of the country; they indicate as well as anything can indicate the trend away from the reactionary method of the leadership of the Republican party and that Republicans who are more interested in the welfare of their country than they are in partisanship are joining hands with the Democrats in an effort to restore Democratic economy and intelligence in government. Democratic municipal victories in a Congressional year have always been the true sign of Democratic national victory in the fall, say the Democratic statisticians.

COCKRELL COMES OUT IN FAVOR OF LONG

Jefferson City, Mo., April 8.—Circuit Judge Ewing Cockrell of Warrensburg, a son of the late Senator F. M. Cockrell, announced tonight he will not be a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination, but will support Breckinridge Long.

Cockrell's announcement that he would not run for Senator came in a telegram to W. R. Hollister, campaign manager for Long. Cockrell said:

"I appreciate very much the support offered me, if I were a candidate for the United States Senate. May 1, through your paper, make this public announcement in the matter? I am most interested in trying to help do certain definite constructive things for the people of Missouri. However, there exists now in our party the definite issue. Mr. Reed personally I have only friendly feelings for, and would not run against him simply as an anti-Reed candidate. Still I disagree with him in many things, and those who fully agree with him should and will properly vote for him."

On the other hand, those opposed to him have in Mr. Long a fair and conscientious representative of their views, for whom they can all properly vote and support at the primary and general election. In view of these circumstances and of the fact that as Judge I could continue to work definitely for the things that to me seem most important, I am therefore a candidate for re-election as Circuit Judge, as I had planned to be, and not for Senator.—Globe-Democrat.

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Single Room with Private Bath \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
Double \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

Room without bath, single, \$1.50
Room without bath, double, \$2.00, \$2.50

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